

**FOIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS****China**

Vol I No 015

23 January 1987

**PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****UNITED STATES**

'Observers' Say PRC-U.S. Relations at Low Ebb  
[SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 23 Jan]

B 1

**NORTHEAST ASIA**

Tian Jiyun, Nakasone Hold Talks in Tokyo  
Buying Chinese Farm Goods [KYODO]  
PRC, Japan Pledge Continued Friendship  
MPR Foreign Minister's Visit to USSR Reported

D 1

D 2

D 2

D 2

**SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC**

Yunnan, Guangxi Militia Help Anti-SRV Defense

E 1

**SOUTH ASIA**

Pakistan's Junejo Meets With Xu Huizi  
New Pakistan Ambassador Presents Credentials  
XINHUA Interviews Afghan Refugees on Returning

F 1

F 1

F 1

**MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA**

Egypt's Mubarak Receives CPC Delegation  
Mauritian Trade Delegation Feted in Beijing  
Meets Song Ping

I 1

I 1

I 1

**PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS**

NPC Plenum Slated for 25 Mar, Agenda Set  
NPC Stresses Legal Education, Stability  
Approves Customs Law  
Discusses Structural Reform  
[RENMIN RIBAO 20 Jan]  
RENMIN RIBAO Emphasizes Plain Living, Struggle  
[OVERSEAS EDITION 22 Jan]  
Paper Urges Workers To Fight Liberalization  
[GONGREN RIBAO 7 Jan]  
'Informed Sources' Say Liu Binyan Out of CPC  
[AFP]  
'About 100' Intellectuals May Be Restricted  
[MING PAO 23 Jan]  
RENMIN RIBAO on Party-Intellectual Relationship  
[20 Jan]  
Measures Implemented To Protect Intellectuals  
[HONGKONG STANDARD 23 Jan]

K 1

K 1

K 5

K 6

K 7

K 8

K 10

K 10

K 11

K 14

Xu Weicheng Seen Likely To Replace Zhu Houze [AFP]	K 16
Leaders Stress Four Principles to Military	K 16
Hu Yaobang Says CPC Unaware of Major Incidents [WEN ZHAI BAO 14 Dec]	K 17
Leaders Hear Minister Address Economic Meeting	K 18
GUANGMING RIBAO on State-Owned Enterprise Reform [10 Jan]	K 19
Li Peng Urges Production of Quality Aircraft	K 20

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Chen Guangyi Attends Fujian Planning Meeting [FUJIAN RIBAO 7 Jan]	O 1
Jiangsu Leaders Attend Spring Festival Forum	O 1
Jiangsu Leaders Address Provincial Meeting	O 2

## NORTH REGION

Beijing Writers Score Bourgeois Liberalization	R 1
Hebei Secretary on Struggle Against Liberalization	R 1
Shanxi Party Plenum on Current Situation, Problems	R 3

## NORTHEAST REGION

Northeast's Major Industries To Be Modernized	S 1
Heilongjiang Article on Four Cardinal Principles [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 19 Jan]	S 1
Heilongjiang Holds Spring Festival Tea Party	S 2
Jilin Secretary at Spring Festival Get-Together	S 2
Liaoning Secretary's Speech at Scientific Congress	S 3
Liaoning Forum on Opposing Bourgeois Liberalism	S 4
Liaoning Secretary at Party for Veteran Cadres	S 4
Liaoning Meeting on Laws for Electing Deputies	S 5

## HONG KONG &amp; MACAO

## MACAO

Beijing Meeting Held To Discuss Macao Turnover [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 19 Jan]	W 1
Prospects 'Good' for Agreement [AFP]	W 1
Talks Make 'Headway' [AFP]	W 1
Ji Pengfi Meets Soares	W 2

'OBSERVERS' SAY PRC-U.S. RELATIONS AT LOW EBB

HK230303 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Jan 87 p 8

[By David Chen]

[Text] Relations between China and the United States appear to be at a low ebb following China's denouncement of the increasing trend of "bourgeois liberalism", according to observers watching contacts between the two countries. Since student unrest early last month, there has been virtually no senior level contact between the two sides.

However Chinese leaders have maintained strong ties with Japanese and Communist Party officials from East Europe.

Any reports on matters touching the United States have been on the negative side. Beijing municipal authorities have accused the Voice of America of "distorting" the student demonstrations. And Chinese leaders, well aware of the presence of hundreds of young Americans either studying or teaching at the country's many campuses, are viewing their liberal ideas with apprehension.

In the United States, the petition some 1,000 Chinese students signed in protest against the resignation of the party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, was an embarrassment to bilateral relations.

Although China avoided referring to Washington, it was plain to all that only one major power could be regarded as the cradle of "bourgeois liberalism" -- the United States.

Lately, even this caution seems to have been cast into the wind. Earlier this month, the Secretary General of the State Council, Mr Chen Zhongsheng, mentioned for the first time for many years the only military conflict between the People's Republic and the United States -- the 1950-53 Korean War.

To add to this reference, the Secretary General quoted Mao as saying that while China wanted to learn from Western countries, "why should the teacher always beat the students" -- obviously implying that Western countries were trying to influence the political course in China.

"This does not bode well for bilateral relations," said one analyst yesterday. "We should watch for any further signs of deterioration in ties through continued adverse Chinese comments on this aspect".

While the Americans are starting to worry about the effect of the latest political developments in China, Japan is not convinced of Chinese reassurances either.

Mr Hu has strongly advocated improved Sino-Japanese relations in the past. But another strong advocate of Sino-Japanese friendship, Mr Wang Zhaoguo, now a member of the party Secretariat and until recently a prospective party General Secretary, has not made any statements on current developments.

After several weeks away from the public arena, Mr Wang appeared belatedly at a party for retired cadres on Wednesday and was overshadowed by older members of the party centre.

Yesterday's commentary by the PEOPLE'S DAILY against "high consumerism" was disconcerting to the Japanese as they have been keen promoters of consumer goods in China, one analyst said.

I. 23 Jan 87

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

TIAN JIYUN, NAKASONE HOLD TALKS IN TOKYO

OW220938 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1617 GMT 21 Jan 87

[By reporter Yao Li]

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met with visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and his party at the former's official residence this morning. Both sides held friendly talks.

During the talks, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun said: A solid foundation has been laid for good-neighborly and friendly Sino-Japanese relations through the joint efforts of the governments and people of the two countries. The common wish of the people of the two countries is to develop a relationship of long-term stability, which also accords with the trend of historical development. China will continue to promote the steady development of Sino-Japanese friendship according to the Sino-Japanese joint statement, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and the four principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability governing Sino-Japanese relations.

After briefing Prime Minister Nakasone on our country's domestic situation, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun pointed out: Our country will maintain the situation of stability and unity for a long time to come, and our modern economic construction will develop in a coordinated and reliable way over a long period of time. All our lines, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee will not change.

He said: Not long ago, Prime Minister Nakasone and Premier Zhao Ziyang held talks on relations, especially economic cooperation, between the two countries. He hoped that the two sides would make concerted efforts to promote a big development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Prime Minister Nakasone said: A key principle in Japan's foreign policy is to develop Japanese-Chinese friendship and cooperation. Japan's friendly policy toward China will not change. It is very important to develop the two countries' economic cooperation according to the principle of learning from one another's strong points to offset one's weaknesses and of equality and mutual benefit.

Nakasone indicated that the Japanese side was seriously studying the proposal made by Premier Zhao Ziyang to him for economic cooperation. He expressed appreciation for the smooth development of economic construction in China. He said that Japan is willing to cooperate with China in the latter's modernization drive.

On the problem of trade imbalance between Japan and China, Nakasone said that it requires both sides to make concerted efforts to solve this problem. Japan is willing to make positive efforts in this regard.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Zhang Zhu was present at the meeting.

Vice Premier Tian Jiyun today also met successively with chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe, LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, and Policy Affairs Research Council Chairman Masayoshi Ito.

Buying Chinese Farm Goods

OW221215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 22 (KYODO) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Thursday called on Japan to increase imports of Chinese agricultural products, officials said.

"China is a vast country capable of supplying a lot of agricultural products to the Japanese market," Tian said during an 80-minute meeting with Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Mutsuki Kato.

Jia Shi, chairman of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, voiced concern that Japan and China have not yet reached agreement on the volume of Japan's fiscal 1986 imports of Chinese raw silk and silk products.

Kato replied that although the Japanese silk industry is in an unhealthy state, he anticipated some sort of early agreement with Chinese authorities on the issue.

Jia went on to request an increase in Japanese imports of Chinese melons, litchis and rice straw through the simplification of quarantine procedures with respect to those products.

PRC, JAPAN PLEDGE CONTINUED FRIENDSHIP

OW221639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The president of the Japan-China Friendship Association said Japan will promote friendship between the two nations and support China's modernizations.

This friendship is needed for peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole, Tokuma Utsunomiya noted at a New Year's party hosted by the association tonight.

Speaking at the party, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Zhang Shu reiterated that China's reform and open policies will not be changed, nor will its policy of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Among the 500 guests at the party were Japanese friends from various circles and Chinese people working in Japan.

Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo Shunichi Suzuki was also present to make a warm speech marking the occasion.

MPR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

OW230044 Beijing XINHUA in English 0036 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union later this month, the official Soviet TASS news agency reported Thursday.

Last week, the Soviet Union announced that it will withdraw from next April to June one full-strength rifle division and several separate units of Soviet troops "temporarily stationed" in Mongolia. TASS said the decision on the troops pull-out was taken by the Soviet leadership in accordance with an understanding reached between Moscow and the Mongolian Government.

I. 23 Jan 87

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

YUNNAN, GUANGXI MILITIA HELP ANTI-SRV DEFENSE

OW201115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 14 Jan 87

[By reporter Gai Yumin]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- Militiamen of all nationalities in the border areas of Yunnan and Guangxi have made significant contributions to protecting and building homes, and safeguarding the nation's peace and tranquility.

In the struggle against Vietnam's armed provocations, they have fought in close coordination with the troops defending the border. Defying hardship and danger, the many stretcher-bearing and transport teams they have organized among themselves have delivered badly needed supplies and ammunition to frontline positions and carried back wounded personnel. The No 4 Militia Company of Yunnan's Malipo County is made up of militiamen of the Hani, Yao, and Zhuang nationalities. When the fight to defend Laoshan started, all militiamen of the company volunteered to deliver supplies and ammunition to the troops. Although it took more than 5 hours to reach the most forward frontline positions of Laoshan and return, and despite the steep hills and incessant Vietnamese artillery fire, the militiamen, in order to ensure victory, worked around the clock, ignoring their own safety, hunger, or thirst. The company, which delivered over 2,200 boxes of ammunition and supplies to troops stationed on 9 highlands, was awarded a class two collective commendation. In Guamu District of Yunnan's Wenshan County, the rich peasants there have taken an even more active part in the fight on the Laoshan battlefield. Once they were instructed to rescue some wounded soldiers in a certain highland, which was several kilometers away from the nearest first aid center on the front and could only be reached by climbing and descending several steep hills and going through 11 zones exposed to the enemy's artillery fire. Disregarding their own safety and braving artillery shells, the militiamen operated swiftly to bring back the wounded soldiers. Sometimes they even covered the wounded soldiers with their own bodies to protect them from getting hit by exploding shells.

While actively supporting the front, the militiamen of Yunnan and Guangxi have also protected production and people's safety. In many areas, the militiamen have been operating around the clock to guard airports, bridges, and warehouses, and to maintain social order. Setting up militia sentry posts in some areas, the militiamen have worked in coordination with frontier guards and armed police in patrolling the frontier areas, thus effectively thwarting the harassments by Vietnamese secret service personnel and small hordes of Vietnamese soldiers in the border areas. Jiebang Village in Guangxi's Jingci County is only a little more than 300 meters away from a Vietnamese outpost, and the Vietnamese Army has constantly sent armed personnel into Chinese territory to plant land mines and lay waste to large tracts of arable land. Waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the Vietnamese soldiers, the villagers have removed over 3,800 landmines of all descriptions, thus powerfully deflating the Vietnamese soldiers' arrogance and safeguarding the border inhabitants' safety.

I. 23 Jan 87

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

PAKISTAN'S JUNEJO MEETS WITH PLA'S XU HUIZI

OW141847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Islamabad, January 14 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo tonight met with Xu Huixi, deputy chief of the general staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, in Rawalpindi, twin city of Islamabad.

During the meeting, Junejo spoke highly of the development of friendly relations between Pakistan and China. He said that the Pakistan people cherish deep feelings for the Chinese people.

Xu, who arrived here on January 11, is leading a Chinese delegation on a nine-day visit to Pakistan.

NEW PAKISTAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW140850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- New Pakistan Ambassador to China Akram Zaki presented his credentials to Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu here this morning. Zaki arrived here January 11.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN REFUGEES ON RETURNING

OW180820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 18 Jan 87

["No Refugee Returns to Afghanistan From Pakistan -- (by Tang Shuifu)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Not a single Afghan refugee has crossed over the border from Pakistan to Afghanistan since the Kabul regime's unilateral ceasefire became effective on January 15, reliable sources said here today.

There is no movement of the refugees towards the border and a normal life has been seen at all refugee camps in Pakistan's Province of Northwest Frontier which houses most of the three million Afghan refugees in the country. The sources said that the only persons, crossing and re-crossing the Pak-Afghan border are the itinerants, who have been daily crossing the border for a hundred years.

The factions of the Afghan resistance forces have taken strong exception to a Western news agency report that 90 percent of the refugees in Pakistan were willing to return to their homes.

In their interviews with XINHUA in Islamabad, Afghan refugees said that they would return to their homes as soon as conditions in Afghanistan were normalized and a coalition government of the leaders of the resistance forces was formed. They said that they might really prefer to go back this time if the Kabul regime stood guarantee that the Soviet troops would quit Afghanistan.

The factions of Afghan resistance forces in Peshawar, capital of the Northwest Frontier Province, said that the question of the Afghan refugees' crossing over into Afghanistan did not rise at all.

The Afghan refugees had realized that the ceasefire proposal made by the Kabul regime was just empty words, they said.

I. 23 Jan 87

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

I I

EGYPT'S MUBARAK RECEIVES CPC DELEGATION

OW211854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, January 21 (XINHUA) -- President Husni Mubarak today assured his Chinese visiting guests that Egypt will strengthen and develop the ties between Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

The Egyptian president made the remarks when receiving here a CCP delegation headed by Zhu Liang, minister of the International Relations Department of the CCP Central Committee.

He paid tribute to the existing friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples and said Egypt will send an NDP delegation to China this year.

The meeting was attended by NDP General Secretary Yusuf Wali who is also deputy premier and minister of agriculture. Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Wen Yazhan was also present.

The Chinese delegation arrived here Monday and will leave today. During the visit, the delegation was received by Wali and other NDP officials.

MAURITIAN TRADE DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW191218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin gave a banquet for a Mauritian Government trade delegation led by Minister of Commerce and Marine Beergoornath Bhurburrun here tonight.

Earlier today, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian exchanged views with Ghurgurrun on future trade relations between China and Mauritius.

The Mauritian visitors arrived here Sunday.

Meet : Song Ping

OW211221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met here this afternoon a government trade delegation led by Beergoornath Ghurburrun, minister of commerce and marine.

Song expressed satisfaction over the development of economic relations and trade between China and Mauritius.

Ghurburrun expressed his hope for furthering the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

I. 23 Jan 87

C H I N A  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

K 1

NPC PLENUM SLATED FOR 25 MAR, AGENDA SET

OW231052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 22 Jan 87

[**"NPC Fifth Session To Be Held March 25" -- XINHUA headline]**

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) is to be held on March 25 this year.

The decision was made on the closing day of the 19th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee here today.

The proposed agenda of the NPC Fifth Plenary Session includes hearing the work report of the government, examining plans for 1987 national economic and social development, and examining the implementation of the 1986 state budget and approving 1987 state budget.

The session will also examine the draft law of the People's Republic of China on state-owned industrial enterprises and a draft decision on the number of deputies to be elected to the Seventh National People's Congress and other electoral matters.

NPC STRESSES LEGAL EDUCATION, STABILITY

OW222240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Slantlines denote XINHUA instructions to begin and end boldface]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- Decision of the NPC Standing Committee on Intensifying Legal Education To Maintain Stability and Unity

(Adopted by the 19th Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 22 January 1987)

To develop socialist democracy, perfect the socialist legal system, safeguard citizens' legitimate freedom and rights, maintain social order, and maintain a stable and united political situation so that economic and political reforms can be carried out systematically with proper guidance and in a planned manner and so that socialist modernization can proceed smoothly, the 19th Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee reiterates:

1. We must uphold the four cardinal principles -- the CPC leadership, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the people's democratic dictatorship, and the socialist road. This is the common political foundation on which people of all nationalities in the country march forward in unity. It is also the basic guarantee for achieving normal progress in socialist modernization. The preamble of the Constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC in 1982 points out: /"Both the victory of China's new democratic revolution and the successes of its socialist cause have been achieved by the Chinese people of all nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and by upholding truth, correcting errors and overcoming numerous difficulties and hardships. The basic task of the nation in the years to come is to concentrate its effort on socialist modernization.

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people of all nationalities will continue to adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship and follow the socialist road, steadily improve socialist institutions, develop socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system and work hard and self-reliantly to modernize industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology step by step to turn China into a socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy."/ This shows that the four cardinal principles reflect the law of historical development independent of man's will, and they are the decisive option of the hundreds of millions of Chinese people after a protracted revolutionary struggle. For some time now, a wave of bourgeois liberalization has been engendering and spreading, trying to negate the four cardinal principles. This is a violation of the Constitution and runs counter to the fundamental interests and common desires of all Chinese people and therefore must be opposed.

2. Led by the CPC and armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people overturned the "three big mountains" [imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism] that weighed on their backs. They shook off enslavement, and, as the masters of their country and society, achieved great victories in socialist revolution and enormous successes in socialist construction. The political conclusion people of all nationalities have acquired from their own experiences is: Without the CPC there would be no New China; and only socialism can save China. Of course, as pointed out by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has committed big and small mistakes in its history, including serious mistakes like the "Great Cultural Revolution." In the spirit of upholding truth and promptly correcting its mistakes, the party openly admits and corrects its mistakes. This shows that the CPC is a party that holds itself seriously responsible to the people, and that it has exuberant vitality.

3. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is our fundamental guiding thought. The Constitution stipulates: /"The state strengthens the building of socialist spiritual civilization through spreading education in high ideals and morality, general education, and education in discipline and the legal system." "The state advocates the civic virtues of love for the motherland, for the people, for labor, for science and for socialism; it educates the people in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism, and communism and in dialectical and historical materialism; it combats capitalist,封建ist and other decadent ideas."/ To enable our modernization to develop along the socialist course, and to enable our people to acquire the spiritual power they need to achieve this objective, we must help more and more citizens foster the dialectical and historical materialist world outlook and consciously take the only road in history. This is a long-term, basic task on the ideological front.

4. The Constitution stipulates: /"The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Sabotage of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited."/ The Chinese people have resolutely selected the socialist path precisely because they realize from practice that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system. For more than 30 years since the founding of the nation, we have established an independent, comparably comprehensive socialist national economic system from an extremely backward original economic and cultural foundation. The actual strength of the national economy has been greatly enhanced, and there have been rapid developments in the fields of education, science, and culture. A number of most advanced branches of science have reached the world's advanced level. People's lives have been greatly improved materially and culturally. Naturally, our socialist economic system must go through a longer period when it develops from a comparatively less comprehensive system to a comparatively comprehensive one.

All of this requires that while upholding the basic socialist economic system, we must realistically reform the economic system as well as specific systems that do not conform or do not completely conform with the development of the productive forces in society so as to continuously improve our socialist system.

5. The Constitution stipulates: /"The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants."/ As the essential characteristics of our kind of state system, the Constitution stipulates: /"All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people."/ "The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels." "The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress." "The State Council, that is, the central people's government, is the executive body of the highest organs of state power; it is the highest organ of state administration" "to exercise unified leadership over the work of local organ of state administration at different levels throughout the country."/ The Constitution also stipulates: /"The people administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural, and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law."/ That is to say, we must fully and truly practice democracy within the ranks of the people. Only by doing so, will the people be able to unite as one with identical fundamental interests and concentrate their efforts on developing the socialist modernization program. On the one hand, the people's democratic dictatorship is aimed at practicing democracy within the ranks of the people, while on the other hand, it is also aimed at helping all of the people exercise dictatorship over the enemies of the people. The Constitution points out: /"The exploiting classes as such have been eliminated in our country. However, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come. The Chinese people must fight against those forces and elements, both at home and abroad, that are hostile to China's socialist system and try to undermine it."/ This insures the realization of socialist democracy -- the people's democracy.

6. The Constitution stipulates: /"The state organs of the People's Republic of China apply the principle of democratic centralism."/ "The National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels are instituted through democratic election. They are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision." "All administrative, judicial, and procuratorial organs of the state are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and under whose supervision they operate."/ Socialist democratic centralism is centralism based on a high degree of democracy. To practice centralism while negating democracy can be autocracy, not true centralism. To practice democracy while negating centralism is anarchism which will only lead the nation to total disunity. Democratic election is the foundation for enforcing democratic centralism.

To really ensure that voters exercise their rights to vote in accordance with their own wishes, the election laws of the NPC and local people's congresses at all levels stipulate that direct elections be held at county and township levels. On this basis, the People's Congress at lower levels shall elect deputies to the People's Congress at the higher level. All political parties, organizations, voters, and deputies may nominate candidates in accordance with legal procedures.

After deliberations and discussions, a formal slate of candidates for deputies shall be worked out in accordance with the opinions of the majority of voters or deputies. Elections shall be held by secret ballot, and the number of candidates shall be greater than that of the deputies to be elected. Voters or voting units shall have the right to recall the deputies they elected. By acting in strict accordance with this fundamental political system peculiar to China, China's ethnic minorities can have state powers through their deputies. This is a reliable guarantee for our country to weather all kinds of risks. To be sure, there is a process for self-perfection and self-development in our state system. There also is a process for constant perfection and development in an advanced socialist democracy. For this very reason, we carry out political restructuring. In the meantime, there are shortcomings and mistakes in our process of developing a socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. Established systems and enacted laws have not generally met with strict observance. Some localities do not respect the functions and powers of the people's congresses, thereby preventing the congresses from fully playing their role as an organ endowed with state powers. In the elections, the leaders of some units forced the people to elect or not to elect certain candidates, or refused to enter on the slate candidates nominated by voters in accordance with the law. These practices are in violation of the Constitution and the law and must be corrected. Government institutions and state functionaries shall strictly abide by the law, and respect and protect the rights to freedom and democracy and other rights endowed on the citizens by the Constitution.

7. The Constitution stipulates: Chinese /"citizens enjoy freedom of speech, publication, assembly, association, parade, and demonstration."/ The Constitution also provides for other extensive freedoms and rights of the citizens. Our state system and socialist system protect these freedoms and rights of the citizens. The Constitution also states: /"The exercise by the citizens of their freedom and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, society, and collectives, and upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens."/ These provisions are aimed at protecting the common interests of all ethnic minorities in China and ensuring that all citizens shall truly enjoy the freedoms and rights provided by the Constitution.

8. The Constitution stipulates: /"The state maintains public order; suppresses treasonable and other counterrevolutionary activities; penalizes actions that endanger public security and disrupt the socialist economy and other criminal activities; and punishes and reforms criminals."/ The Criminal Law adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC in 1979 provides that the following are criminal acts in violation of the Criminal Law and shall be subject to legal prosecution: "The prohibited use by any person of any means to disturb the social order in which the circumstances of disturbance of the social order are so serious that work, production, business, and education or scientific research cannot be conducted, and the state and society suffer serious losses"; "serious circumstances under which a crowd is assembled to disturb order at stations, wharves, civil aviation stations, market places, public parks, theaters, exhibitions, sports grounds or other public places, or to block traffic or undermine traffic order, or to resist or obstruct state security administration personnel who are carrying out their functions according to law;" "assembling a crowd for 'beating, smashing, and looting,' which is strictly prohibited, and injuring, disabling, or killing a person through 'beating, smashing, and looting';" "destroying or seizing public or private property;" "serious circumstances under which violence or other methods, including the use of 'big character posters' and 'small character posters,' are used to publicly insult another person, or facts are trumped up to defame another person;" "inciting the masses to resist or sabotage the implementation of state laws or decrees, and propagandizing for and inciting the overthrow of the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system through counterrevolutionary slogans, leaflets, or other means, for the purpose of counterrevolution."/

If some people were allowed to "run wild" and make trouble and to establish contacts with others and instigate them to disrupt public order and order in work, production, teaching, scientific research, and the daily life of the masses; to wantonly attack state organs, factories, stores, schools, and scientific research institutes; or to disturb peace in residential areas or living quarters, state functionaries and workers would not be able to perform their normal work. Thus, stores would not be able to operate normally, students would not be able to go to school as usual, scientific researchers would not be able to do their research normally, and the masses of people would not be able to live a normal life and relax as usual. This is certain to infringe upon the legitimate freedom, democracy, and other rights of citizens; to jeopardize the political situation of stability and unity; and to interfere with the progress of reform, opening to the outside world, and socialist modernization.

9. The Constitution stipulates: /"The State upholds the uniformity and dignity of the social legal system." "People of all nationalities, all state organs, the Armed Forces, all political parties and public organizations, and all enterprises and undertakings in the country must take the Constitution as the basic norm for conduct, and they have the duty to uphold the dignity of the Constitution and ensure its implementation." "All state organs, the Armed Forces, all political parties and public organizations, and all enterprises and undertakings must abide by the Constitution and the law. All acts in violation of the Constitution and the law must be looked into." "No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law."

The CPC Constitution stipulates: /"The party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state."/ All citizens must conduct their activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and laws of the state and ensure the implementation of the Constitution and laws.

The 19th session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee holds: A basic task now before us is to develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. We must further strengthen the education in the legal system in order to enable state organs and their functionaries at all levels and the broad masses of people to know or grasp the Constitution and laws. We must enable everyone to know the law and abide by it. We must use the law as a weapon in struggling against all acts violating the Constitution and laws; to protect the legitimate freedom, democracy, and other rights of the people; and to maintain public order and the political situation of stability and unity. Thus, we will certainly be able to build more smoothly a prosperous and powerful socialist country with a high degree of socialist democracy, a sound socialist legal system, and Chinese characteristics.

Approves Customs Law

OW221225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- A new Customs Law was approved today at the 19th meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, China's supreme legislative body.

"The old provisional Customs Law promulgated in 1951 will be nullified when the new law goes into effect on July 1," the ongoing 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress announced.

The new law is aimed to maintain state sovereignty and protect state interests, strengthen the role of supervision and management of customs offices, promote economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries and safeguard socialist modernization construction.

Consisting of 61 articles in seven chapters, the law defines the nature, tasks, rights and management system of customs authorities and the punishments for customs personnel who abuse their power.

It also stipulates the rights of owners in means of transportation for entrance and exit, of goods consignees and consignors and due punishments for law breakers.

There are also terms on customs duties, including the reduction, exemption, refunding of duties and payment of overdue duties, and the legal procedures for duty disputes.

The new law also legalizes in explicit details measures and preferential policies adopted in the past few years. Business people, for example, can go through entrance-exit formalities at the same places where imports or exports are delivered, and where there are customs offices.

Customs duties will be reduced or exempted on imported and exported goods from special economic zones, Sino-foreign joint ventures, wholly foreign-owned enterprises, imported and exported goods for special purposes and donations for public welfare.

The law also stipulates if an enterprise, state department or social group is guilty of smuggling, both the leaders and the smugglers will be held responsible by judicial departments, the smuggled goods will be confiscated and the enterprise will be fined.

No units or individuals are allowed to obstruct the duties of customs offices, and customs personnel are also asked to abide by the laws and regulations, be responsible and render services in a civilized way.

#### Discusses Structural Reform

HK221444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Report: "NPC Standing Committee Members Suggest Maintaining Tradition of Building the Country Industriously and Thriftily"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- Members attending the 19th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee held group discussions today to deliberate the report by the State Planning Commission on economic development in 1986, and the 1987 plan for economic and social development, the Ministry of Finance report on implementing the 1986 state budget, and the Ministry of Agriculture report on animal husbandry, fishery, and agricultural production.

The members held that great achievements have been attained in China's economic construction and structural reform and the general situation is good.

Based on good grounds and seeking truth from facts, the three reports stressed both successes and problems. At the beginning of the year, Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng and members Cheng Siyuan and Sun Jingwen said the government submitted these reports to the NPC Standing Committee, giving an account of the general situation. This good beginning should be carried on in the years to come.

Some members said that the problems in guiding ideology should be solved to develop the economy. As ours is a planned commodity economy, Vice Chairman Huang Hua said: We must pay attention to "planned" and follow the objective laws of economy rather than rush headlong into mass action. Member Xue Muqiao said that social general demand should be balanced with general supply. Otherwise, it will be impossible to maintain stability in the nation's economy. We cannot totally negate mandatory planning and particularly planned economy, member Xu Dixin said, and it would be unrealistic to increase consumption. It is also a one-sided view to say that a high level of consumption can promote the development of production. Production has precedence over consumption.

Many Standing Committee members pointed out: It is necessary to encourage people to build the country through thrift and hard work and to oppose extravagance and waste. Fu Hao, Mamutov Kurban, Zhang Ruiying, Song Shaowen, and other Standing Committee members asserted in their speeches that the spirit of building the country through thrift and hard work is our fine tradition which can never be discarded in our present efforts for socialist modernization, and such slogans as high consumption rate should not be used any more to stimulate people's desire.

Some Standing Committee members and some responsible people from People's Congress standing committees at the local level who attended the meeting as non-voting participants said: It is necessary to put an end to the tendency of overlooking and slackening grain production. They agreed: As a general rule, China would tend to be unstable if agriculture was overlooked and turmoil would arise if there was a shortage of grain. Therefore our leaders at all levels must set much store by grain production. Any tendency to overlook and slacken grain production is wrong.

Some Standing Committee members pointed out: It is necessary to stop foreign trade departments from acting in their own way, each without coordination, contending with each other and squeezing each other out, since such practice will give foreign buyers an opportunity to force down the prices of exports and will bring about excessive imports of non-productive commodities and production lines.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EMPHASIZES PLAIN LIVING, STRUGGLE

HK221034 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 22 Jan 87 p 2

[Commentator's Article: "The Spirit of Plain Living and Arduous Struggle Must Still Be Carried On"]

[Text] Recently, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out that as a developing country, we should bring into play the spirit of building up the country through arduous effort and struggle. To build the socialist modernization, it is still necessary to rely on such a spirit.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in our country has been getting better and better. Year by year, the economic strength has grown considerably, and the people's living standard has remarkably improved.  
[paragraph continues]

This is obvious to all the people in the world. Nevertheless, we must have a comprehensive and clear understanding of our country's economic level. As our country is a large developing country, the economic development and the improvement of people's living standards in different localities are not yet very balanced. The economic differences with the developed countries, which were formed over 1 or 2 centuries, cannot possibly be eliminated in the short period of 3 or 4 decades. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "To build the four modernizations in China, we should conscientiously make arduous efforts. Given a poor and weak foundation and being backward in education, science and culture, we have to go through a process of arduous struggle."

Advocating the spirit of plain living and arduous struggle does not mean not continuing to improve the people's living standards. What we should stress is that good living is up to oneself. The degrees and speed of improvement of living standards must suit the development level of production, the scale and speed of construction, and the national strength.

At present, there is a noteworthy tendency. When some localities have got some money in hand, they do not first use it for developing production, building urban infrastructures, and strengthening weak links like energy resources, communications, raw materials and so on, but in developing the ordinary processing industries and non-productive construction. Under the condition of economic depression throughout the whole world, people in all parts of our country are going in for large-scale construction. They are keen on building high-standard guesthouses, "special streets," "grand view gardens," playgrounds, memorial halls, and various "centers" and temples. The tendency to travel and entertain guests at state expense, and to go in for ostentation and extravagance, is also rather common. If there are more extrabudgetary capital construction projects and investment in the processing industries, and non-productive construction increases too fast, the tense situation in energy resources, communications, and supply of raw materials will be further aggravated, and the various economic relations will be very strained, thus disrupting the situation of protracted and steady development in the national economy. Meanwhile, it will raise people's desire for high consumption. The existence and development of the contradiction between low wages and high consumption desires will increase the factors of social instability. We must attach great importance to this situation.

At present, to bring into play the spirit of plain living and arduous struggle, we must compress the overheated "atmosphere" in economic construction and the overhasty "atmosphere" in changing the looks of cities; check the tendency for ostentation and extravagance; and repress the desire for high consumption which exceeds the level of economic development in our country. Thus, we can create a good environment for reform and opening up to the outside world, and build the national economy on the basis of protracted and steady development. This is a great thing which has a bearing on the country as a whole and a great thing which needs concentrated efforts to be done well.

#### PAPER URGES WORKERS TO FIGHT LIBERALIZATION

HK230413 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Working Class Must Stand in the Forefront of Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Text] The ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization has run fairly wild for some time. Although those who have persisted in advocating bourgeois liberalization are very few in number, their influence, especially their corrosive influence on some young people, must not be underestimated. [paragraph continues]

Recently some students have taken to the streets of some cities and staged demonstrations. This is the inevitable outcome of the recent rampancy of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization as well as of a handful of bad elements who are hostile to socialism and who have seized the opportunity to create chaos. Therefore, the crux of the present problem has become the major political one of whether or not it is necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles. The working class, as a class of leadership, should no doubt stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Upholding the four cardinal principles is based on a profound summing-up of our country's experiences in revolution and construction over the past several decades. Our country, which was described as the "sick man of East Asia" and "a sheet of loose sand," has been built into a great nation standing erect in the world. The working class of our country has been changed from an exploited and oppressed class to a class of leadership. Since the 10 years of turmoil, our country has swiftly effected a great and historical change and entered a new era characterized by the longest political stability and unity which has ever appeared since the founding of New China, and by a sustained, steady and coordinated economic development. How have these changes come about? We owe all the changes to the leadership of our party and the pursuance of the socialist road. Straying from the leadership of the Communist Party and the road of socialism, China will have no prospects, and neither will the working class. It is on the basis of the four cardinal principles that our state was founded, and herein lies the fundamental interests of the working class.

History shows that since they were put forward, the four cardinal principles have been challenged and attacked by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. In the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for the Building of Spiritual Civilization," it is clearly noted: "Bourgeois liberalization means negating the socialist system in favor of capitalism." It also points out that this "is in total contradiction to the people's interests and to the historical trend, and it is therefore firmly opposed by the masses." Of course, bourgeois liberalization is all the more in contradiction to the fundamental interests of the working class, it is therefore firmly opposed by the working class. In real life, there is indeed a small number of people who advocate the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, "total Westernization," and the capitalist road. They vilify the leadership of the party, oppose the leading position of the working class, interfere with our reform and opening up to the outside world, hinder the development of modernization, and corrupt or poison the broad masses of workers and young people. We must not turn a blind eye or remain apathetic to this. It should also be noted that there have been, are, and will be people who advocate bourgeois liberalization. Therefore, it is an urgent task at present as well as a long-term task in the future to oppose bourgeois liberalization. Trade union organizations at various levels should put opposing bourgeois liberalization, stepping up ideological and political work among workers and staff members, publicizing the importance of upholding the four cardinal principles, and conducting education in ideals, morality, and discipline on their agenda so as to increase their immunity to the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization.

We should take a firm and clear-cut stand and adopt appropriate methods in opposing bourgeois liberalization. We should resist and expose those people who spread ideas of bourgeois liberalization among workers and staff members. We should wage a resolute struggle against those who go to enterprises to establish ties and instigate people to make trouble. Under no circumstances should we allow a small number of people with ulterior motives to sabotage production, construction, and the excellent situation of stability and unity.

The working class is the leadership class in our country. The steadfastness of the working class in the present stage should manifest itself in unwaveringly upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. Each and every worker and staff member should go into action, stand in the forefront of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and prove themselves with deeds to be worthy of the honorary title of members of the working class.

'INFORMED SOURCES' SAY LIU BINYAN OUT OF CPC

HK230816 Hong Kong AFP in English 0809 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 23 (AFP) -- Liu Binyan, a leading writer and journalist, has been expelled from the Chinese Communist Party for advocating "bourgeois liberalization," informed Chinese sources said Friday.

The decision to expel Mr Liu, which was taken more than a week ago, will be officially announced in the next few days along with the grievances against him, the sources said.

Mr Liu, 62, who led a wing in the party of liberal intellectuals, has tremendous prestige among Chinese intellectuals and his expulsion deals them a severe blow, Western analysts said.

'ABOUT 100' INTELLECTUALS MAY BE RESTRICTED

HK230539 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Jan 87 p 2

["Special dispatch from Beijing" by reporter Huang Yang-lie (7806 2254 3525): "China Resolutely Opposes Liberal Trends of Thought; One Hundred People Will Be Restricted in Expressing Their Views"]

[Text] China regards the struggle against bourgeois liberalization as one of the two major things to be done well this year (the other is to launch the economic activities of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenue and reducing expenditure). It is disclosed that in addition to Fang Lizhi and Wang Ruowang, who have already been expelled from the party, the speeches and works of about 100 noted intellectuals might be restricted to varying degrees.

These people include reportage writer Liu Yanbin; Yan Jiaqi, director of the Political Science Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, who once proposed in the debate on political structural reform that as political science should fall within the scope of scientific study there should be no forbidden zones, idols, and summits; Xu Liangying, director of the Institute of History of the Academy of Social Sciences of China; Beijing University professor Li Yining; Wen Yuankai, associate professor of the University of Science and Technology; writer Zhang Xianliang; writer Bai Hua; and Wu Zuguang, chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association.

Recently, some Chinese leaders and major newspapers in Beijing have constantly stressed the importance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. Moreover, the newspapers continue to carry articles criticizing Fang Lizhi and Wang Ruowang. [paragraph continues]

Notwithstanding that some leaders have repeatedly stressed that the struggle against bourgeois liberalization would not develop into a campaign and adopted a relatively moderate attitude in handling the cases of Fang Lizhi and Wang Ruowang, some foreigners in Beijing believe it is difficult to ascertain at the moment to what extent this "ideological struggle" will develop. However, they worry that this incident might exert an important influence upon the political structural reform in China. If the political reform is obstructed, the economic reform will be affected and the economic structural reform will not be further carried out.

They point out that just as Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping stressed earlier: "The crux of all the reform lies in whether the political structural reform will be successful." Nevertheless, it is difficult to tell the direction of development at the moment.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY-INTELLECTUAL RELATIONSHIP

HK211600 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Zhu Yaxuan (2612 7161 6513) and Zhu Ronglin (2612 2837 2651) of Shanghai Jiaotong University: "It Is Impermissible To Sow Dissension Between the Party and the Intellectuals"]

[Text] In mid-November of last year, as a communist, Fang Lizhi gave three reports in Shanghai's Jiaotong University and also delivered reports in Tongji University and the Huadong Chemical College. The essential contents of his reports were to sow dissension between the party and intellectuals, to preach bourgeois liberalization, and to incite the students to take an antagonistic stand to the party and the government.

In Jiatong University, Fang Lizhi said to the students: "What role can Chinese intellectuals actually play under such a circumstance? I want to do my duty for society but after all, does this society let me do so?" "Nobody is afraid of anybody now. I think everybody can exercise this right." "For example, criticizing leaders is a symbol of democracy.... Last year I criticized the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and this year I did the same with the Political Bureau." "Moreover, to be frank, something is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. It has limited strength. It is nothing extraordinary even if you poke at it." "The Chinese intellectuals must display their own strength. So long as we consciously give it a poke, this will still have a great influence. The problem lies in whether you dare use the influence."

To achieve his objective to sow dissension between the party and intellectuals, while airing his above erroneous views, Fang Lizhi "aroused" the students' thinking in two ways: First, he openly advocated changing the true color of the party. Fang Lizhi said to the students: "I am for the idea that everybody should join the party to change its true color. I officially declare that I will change the party." His argument was that "the principle for building our party was formulated several decades ago in accordance with Lenin's theory which stressed first and foremost recruiting new party members from the working class. Now the principle should be readjusted. It must be admitted that the intellectuals are the most advanced group of people and therefore, in recruiting new party members, priority should be given to the intellectuals rather than the workers." Second, he incited the intellectuals to assert their independence from the party. [paragraph continues]

Not only did he call on the students to "show independent thinking, personalities, and feelings and to have a independent consciousness" but he also demanded separation of universities from the government, preaching: "In a democratic society, as the creator of civilization and a place which trains civilized people, a university is completely independent and has nothing to with the government." "A university is the peak of the entire intellectual structure and it must be the center of independent thinking independent from the government." Then how should this "independence" and "democracy" be won? The "prescription" he wrote out for the students was to "display our strength" to the party and the government", adding that "it is lamentable if we just wait for a good leader to make a resolution. We must win what ought to be won. This is precisely where we should be different in quality from the intellectuals of the 1950's." To do so, we can "go through the media and various channels, of course, including some radical methods."

Twenty-five days after Fang Lizhi delivered his speeches, some students from Jiaotong University and other higher-education institutions in Shanghai, who were unaware of the truth, took the various channels encouraged by him, including the radical methods, such as street demonstrations, to win the so-called "democracy," thus doing chaotic things that saddened the people and gladdened the enemy.

However, there is one fact that nobody can deny, that is, Fang Lizhi's absurd theories can only hoodwink some young and ignorant students in the junior years and can hardly incite the vast numbers of teachers and students who have some knowledge about history and society. The history of Shanghai's Jiaotong University expanding for 90 years is just the epitome of Chinese modern history. The predecessor of Jiaotong University was the Nanyang Public School which was set up in the last years of the Qing Dynasty when the Chinese people suffered oppression and exploitation by imperialist powers. The illusions of the forerunners of bourgeois democratic revolution like Cai Yuanpei and a number of venerated old engineers and academics of outstanding talent who cherished in vain the ideals of "saving the nation through industry" were shattered again and again. The founding of the CPC enabled the university's teachers and students to have a clear common objective of endeavor and the university to become a "democratic stronghold" in opposition to the three big mountains. Since the founding of the CPC, there have emerged student leaders sufficient to sway the general situation, such as Mo Hanxiang and Shi Xiaowen. This vividly shows that the CPC has trusted and relied on the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals and it had close ties with the latter. After liberation, under the leadership of the party, Jiaotong University developed rapidly and turned out, in succession, tens of thousands of engineers and technicians who later became the backbone force for socialist revolution and construction. Although our party made grave policy mistakes in regard to the intellectuals, it had the courage to admit and correct its mistakes. This precisely indicates the great bearing of our party as a proletarian party. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has brought order out of chaos and affirmed from a higher perspective that Chinese intellectuals are part of the working class, and further raised the call that "it is imperative to create an atmosphere in the party: Respect knowledge and learned people." The Jiaotong University CPC Committee has firmly implemented this correct policy decision and carried out a reform of the management structure lasting 8 years, thus fundamentally implementing the party policy toward intellectuals and mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of all the teachers. Hence, there has been an atmosphere of vitality and of contentment for success on the campus of the university. [paragraph continues]

All the university's teachers and students as well as alumnae with innate knowledge can learn from their personal experience that the policy has brought tremendous and profound changes and also feel that "in such a circumstance," not only does there not exist the problem of whether or not the intellectuals can play their role, but instead there is ample scope for their abilities.

It is impermissible to sow dissension between the party and the intellectuals. The party's scientific judgment that intellectuals in China have become part of the working class is decided not only by the socioeconomic status of the intellectuals but also by the historical relationship of maintaining flesh-and-blood ties with our country's revolution and the practical relationship of going through thick and thin together with our country's socialist modernization program and therefore, it has a profound political meaning. To negate this point means negating a historical fact. The attempt to incite the intellectuals to depart from the party leadership is bound to result in a fundamental encroachment on the immediate interests of the vast numbers of intellectuals.

As a Communist, Fang Lizhi took advantage of some mistakes made by the party in implementing its policy toward intellectuals in certain historical periods, prior to the party's efforts to bring order out of chaos and current defects in implementing the policy toward intellectuals in some localities and specific units, exaggerated them, and spread discontent by taking a small part to be representative of the whole. In reality, Fang Lizhi himself is the biggest beneficiary of the party's policy toward intellectuals. Those in science and technology and educational circles who are familiar with Fang Lizhi's experience know that it was after things were set to rights that the party and the people gave him a very high title and promoted him to a very high position in view of the contributions he made in the research of astrophysics. Thus Fang Lizhi, from being a scientific and technological worker unknown to the public, suddenly became a widely well-known figure and gained superior conditions for carrying out scientific research and social activities. However, today it is precisely by exploiting the fame and position as well as power entrusted to him by the party and the people that he managed to antagonize and to assert his independence from the party.

The close ties between our party and the intellectuals are also based on the affirmation of the relationship of brotherly alliance between intellectuals on the one hand and the workers and peasants on the other. This relationship is a relationship between equal members of society who form an alliance of uniting with, understanding, trust, and serving one another. In declaring that the principle for party building should be readjusted, his aim is to encourage all intellectuals "to join the party" "to change the true color of the party" and to artificially create contradiction and sow dissension between the workers and the intellectuals by setting the former against the latter.

Today, when the party's policy toward the intellectuals is striking root in the hearts of the people, this clumsy effort of Fang Lizhi to sow dissension between the party and the intellectuals will come to nothing since it goes against the will of the people. The majority of the teachers and students and other employees of the Shanghai's Jiaotong University can see through his real intentions. [paragraph continues]

Especially, some specialists and scholars of the older generation who have experienced many vicissitudes of life gave a snort of contempt to the flagrant and systematic way Fang Lizhi propagated his erroneous views of "wholesale Westernization" and of preaching bourgeois liberalization. After learning of Fang Lizhi's erroneous views, an American-trained advisory professor in our university, a well-known scientist who happened to be Fang Lizhi's teacher at Beijing University, was indignant at his erroneous views and said with great emotion: "Fang Lizhi has gone too crazy!"

Fang Lizhi has indeed become too wildly arrogant. Being inordinately proud of his abilities, Fang Lizhi assumes the air of an intellectual "savior" of the student youth of the 1980's. It seems that people are all "fools;" the party and the government made mistakes in everything; Marxism no longer works; and his superficial "theories" alone are an effective prescription that will benefit the world. What Fang Lizhi said and did in the last few years reminds people of Durhing-style practice in those years of self-styling oneself as being out of the ordinary. Frederick Engels, teacher of the proletarian revolution, had an excellent passage of remarks in portraying the Durhing-style of superficiality and wild arrogance. We would like to quote it here. It affords much food for thought and serves as a useful historical lesson. "...If people are unwilling to lapse into the most unforgivable paganism, they have to simply accept the theory of the person who obstinately regards himself as flawless and extraordinary as the Pope, the only theory that enables people to enter heaven."

However, of the intellectuals living in the 1980's and educated and fostered by the CPC, how many will believe in these kind of "theories?"

#### MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO PROTECT INTELLECTUALS

HK230317 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 23 Jan 87 pp 1, 20

[By Yau Shing-mu]

[Text] China is moving to prevent the current furore over "Western bourgeois liberalism" from turning into a nationwide campaign against intellectuals.

Two key measures taken in recent days are an order barring provincial authorities from sacking university heads and the convening of a meeting of provincial and city chiefs to insist on containment.

Other steps can be expected to be adopted in coming weeks. The outcry against "Western bourgeois liberalism" follows recent student demonstrations for more democracy. It has already led to the resignation of party boss, Mr Hu Yaobang, and the dismissal of two academics.

The first containment measure is a central government ruling that only the State Council can approve dismissal of university heads.

The STANDARD has learnt that the order was issued early this month by the State Education Commission, headed by Vice-Premier Li Peng.

The order removes the power of dismissal of university chiefs from the provincial and regional authorities. Previously they had a say in such sackings.

The directive reflects current fears that the recent purge of Mr Hu will lead to a full-swing political campaign and the possibility of things going out of control.

This fear is also reflected in the convening of a meeting in Beijing of all provincial governors and major city mayors at which it was agreed that the anti-bourgeois liberalisation campaign should not become a national movement. The meeting ended on Monday.

There are about 710 institutions of higher learning in China.

Last week's dismissals of the president, Mr Guan Weiyan, and vice-president, Mr Fang Lizhi, of the University of Science and Technology of China were made by the State Council.

A Chinese official who declined to be identified said that the measure is to prevent the campaign from going to extremes, especially when the party line is interpreted and carried out at lower levels.

But he was not sure such measures to contain the situation would work or that the current swing towards ideological purity would not go too far left.

"The top echelon including Mr Deng Xiaoping has good intentions towards keeping the campaign from becoming a movement, like the anti-rightist movement and the Cultural Revolution.

"At this moment, the intellectuals are all frightened and worried. Their psychological reaction is understandable. What the government is trying to do is to prevent the party cadres from taking advantage of this.

"If each university were to sack two or three leading officials arbitrarily, more than 1,000 intellectuals would be affected.

"That's why when the dismissals of Guan and Fang were announced, Premier Zhao Ziyang made it a point to meet with a group of 19 scientists on the same day to show the intellectuals they were still valued.

"Even in Fang's case, he was just transferred to another job, a research one. Nothing more than that. No persecution or imprisonment. This more civilised treatment is already a great improvement compared with the past," he said.

"Judging from Fang's previous speeches, especially those made last year, his conclusions entirely negate the four cardinal principles.

"The four cardinal principles are enshrined in the Constitution. In the past, it would have been criminal and he would have been convicted of anti-revolutionary activities," he said.

"That journalist, Liu Binyan, apart from writing reports exposing the dark side of the socialist China, called an assembly to mark the 30th anniversary of the anti-rightist movement. What's the point of doing that. Let bygones be bygones," the official said.

Mr Liu was denounced as a "rightist" and exiled to a farm for 21 years in that movement in 1957. He is also among the three men singled out by Mr Deng for spreading "bourgeois liberalism."

#### XU WEICHENG SEEN LIKELY TO REPLACE ZHU BOUZE

HK221138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 22 Jan 87

[By Pierre-Antoine Donet]

[Excerpt] Beijing, Jan 22 (AFP) -- Zhu Houze, head of the Chinese Communist Party's Propaganda Department, has been dismissed for holding ideas that were considered too liberal, informed Chinese sources said Thursday.

Mr Zhu, 56, was a close associate of Hu Yaobang, who resigned as party general secretary last Friday amid a government campaign against Western ideas it views as "bourgeois liberalisation."

Observers recalled that Mr Zhu had made statements last year calling for more freedom in the debate of ideas in China.

Sources said he had already been suspended from his duties since late December, and that his downfall was made official a few days ago.

One source said his successor would likely be Xu Weicheng, an ideological conservative who is director of the BEIJING DAILY newspaper and deputy secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's Beijing Committee.

Mr Zhu was appointed propaganda chief on July 17, 1985, replacing Deng Liqun, an ultra-conservative who was behind a campaign against "spiritual pollution" in late 1983 which attacked a range of Western values. [passage omitted]

#### LEADERS STRESS FOUR PRINCIPLES TO MILITARY

OW221617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders Yang Deshi, Yu Qiuli and Hu Qiaomu today called on Chinese soldiers and members of the militia to "serve as models" in adhering to the four cardinal principles.

The principles refer to the socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship, the leading role of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

At a meeting with model members of the militia from border areas in Yunnan Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the leaders also asked them to set examples for others to follow in carrying out the Communist Party's line and policies, supporting stability and unity, and building and defending China.

Yu Qiuli, a member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, said: "Members of the militia and people of all nationalities in Yunnan and Guangxi have made great contributions to defending our motherland's sacred territory and its dignity."

Yu, who is also deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission, urged armymen and officers, and members of the militia, to act strictly in keeping with the line of the party Central Committee both ideologically and politically, and carry forward the tradition of hard work and selflessness.

In his speech, Hu Qiaomu, also a member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, criticised the idea of "total Westernization" advocated by a small number of people as meaning total denial of socialism and the Chinese nation.

He also stressed the importance of nationwide efforts against bourgeois liberalization, of adherence to the four principles and of upholding the correct line pursued by the party Central Committee since 1979.

#### HU YAOBANG SAYS CPC UNAWARE OF MAJOR INCIDENTS

HK230515 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 373, 14 Dec 86 p 1

[Article summarized by Su Yang (5685 2254) from 16 Nov issue of DANG SHI XIN XI (PARTY HISTORY INFORMATION): "Hu Yaobang Says Central Committee Members Should Know About the Main Incidents Since the Founding of the State"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang has said: Many of our comrades do not know about many historical events that have occurred in the more than 30 years since the founding of the state. For instance, 1) What was the affair of Zhang Wentian, Wang Jiaxiang, and the "28 and 1/2"? 2) What were the "three and five antis" all about? 3) What was resisting the United States and aiding Korea all about? 4) What were the errors of Gao Gang and Rao Shushi? 5) Under what circumstances was the Lushan Meeting held, and why was Peng Dehuai "dragged out"? 6) How did the "Great Cultural Revolution" come to be launched? 7) What was the Lin Biao affair really about? 8) Were Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao really traitors in history? 9) How were the "gang of four" grabbed? 10) In what way was Comrade Hua Guofeng incorrect, and why was he replaced?

Hu Yaobang said: The central authorities have issued a resolution on a number of problems in history, but this only deals with them as matters of principle. Many major historical incidents are unclear to certain veteran members of the Political Bureau, let alone to many young members of the Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

Unless these major historical incidents are clarified among our Central Committee members, the veteran comrades will no longer be able to clarify them in the future, as they will have departed. Hence, the Central Committee members should know about the main historical incidents since 1949.

LEADERS HEAR MINISTER ADDRESS ECONOMIC MEETING

GW221249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Increasing production and practising cost-efficiency remain important tasks for China's 1987 economic work, a senior government official said here today.

Speaking at the opening session of a national conference on economic work held this afternoon, Lu Dong urged all economic departments to better organize production and distribution, and to improve all-around economic performance to guarantee stable, sustained and coordinated development of the national economy. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 22 January carries a similar report on this meeting which mentions that Li Peng, Chen Muhsa, Zhang Jingfu, and Song Ping were in attendance.]

"The drive should be based on product quality improvement, conservation of energy and raw materials and increases of marketable products," said Lu, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, adding production should be closely linked with distribution and consumption. "The most important direction for the drive at present is to continue reform of existing enterprises, institute various economic responsibility systems and utilize the enthusiasm of managers and workers fully," the minister said.

"In 1987," he said, "continuous efforts will be made to develop energy, raw materials, textiles and light industries as well as transportation and telecommunications."

The official asked industrial enterprises to better organize the production and supply of chemical fertilizer, diesel fuel, pesticides, farm machinery, tools and plastic film for a good agricultural harvest this year. "At the same time," he said, "the industrial sector should help rural factories in strengthening management and using new technology."

"To ensure product quality," the minister said, "about 4,000 international and national quality standards will be enforced and 200 state quality control centers will be set up this year."

He said: "Expanding the production of in-demand products is the key to improving economic efficiency." He asked all economic departments to collect market information and turn out more high-quality products.

"In foreign trade," Lu said, "a breakthrough should be made in the export of light industrial goods and textiles, and more Chinese machinery and electronic products should enter the world market."

I. 23 Jan 87

K 19

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

About 400 economic officials from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are attending the conference which was organized by the State Council, the highest body of the Chinese Government.

During the four-day meeting, they will discuss how to further develop larger industrial enterprises, how to spread the new practice of leasing smaller enterprises to individual managers, and procedures for allowing individuals to contract for the management of factories.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE REFORM

HK230623 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Li Huayun (2621 5478 0061): "'Operation Trusteeship' Cannot Be Regarded as the Orientation of Reform of State-owned Enterprises"]

[Text] Comrade Zhang Duo's article "A Brief Discussion on the Orientation of Reform of State-owned Enterprises" published by GUANGMING RIBAO on 6 December 1986 and hereinafter referred to as "Zhang's article") says that "operation trusteeship" should be taken as the orientation of reform of state-owned enterprises. I think we need to further discuss Zhang's viewpoint.

As Zhang's article describes, the main contents of the operation trusteeship system are: Ownership of the state property is exercised by "trustees" appointed by the state. They are sent by the original responsible organs and banks and they join the representatives of the rights and interests of the enterprise in forming the tripartite enterprise board of directors to exercise control over the enterprise property. The enterprise board of directors is the supreme decisionmaking organ of the enterprise and is responsible for appointing and dismissing enterprise managers. Thus, while state ownership of the enterprise is preserved, enterprises can also have full power to handle their business operation and become economic entities that bear sole responsibility for their profits and losses. Then, enterprises can thus be separated from government institutions.

However, this idea about "operation trusteeship" includes an intrinsic contradiction.

The departments now in charge of various enterprises are all government organs, which perform administrative functions. The principle of business accounting cannot and also should not be used in these departments. The main point that distinguishes enterprises engaged in business activities from administrative organs is that the former must conduct business accounting. If the responsible government department sends its representative to the enterprise decisionmaking body, which is responsible for appointing enterprise managers, then the contradiction between the principle of business accounting and the principle of not conducting business accounting and the contradiction between social interests and enterprise, departmental interests will be directly brought into the enterprise's decisionmaking process and will thus impede the enterprise from doing business according to the law of the commodity economy. In essence, this is still a form of direct government interference in enterprise operation, and there is no fundamental difference between this and the current system.

An organization must have a certain form of activity. If the tripartite board of directors pursues the principle of consensus on the basis of consultations, the board will certainly become a chamber of endless argument and cannot take efficient action. [paragraph continues]

This is because the board members are not independent individuals but are all representatives of different economic interests. The three parties will not be able to easily reach consensus on major decisions, and this will certainly lead to failure in making prompt decisions on major affairs. If the board pursues the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority, then the interests of the minority will be harmed. In particular, when the representatives of the relevant state department are in the minority, state ownership and the state interest will not be guaranteed, and this will also go against the original purpose of the "operation trusteeship" system. Finally, if the state department in charge has the final say on the board, although state ownership and the state interest can be guaranteed, the enterprise will still be an appendage to the department in charge.

Perhaps, Comrade Zhang Duo may say, in some countries it is not rarely seen that government representatives join the board of directors of a company, and this does not affect the company's independent business operation and its sole responsibility for profits and losses. However, it should be pointed out that, first, in these countries, the number of seats held by government representatives in the board of directors is determined by the number of shares held by the government in this company, and the rights and interests of the government in this company are also determined by the shares it holds. So, the government does not own and control all the enterprise property. Second, in the competitive enterprises, the government representatives and other board members share the same and sole target in the running of the enterprise, that is, to reap the greatest possible profits. So, they do not represent different interests in the decisionmaking process and will not carry out different policies. That is, they will not cause differences in the target of the enterprise management. Experience in these countries also shows that in the competitive trades, enterprises with a large proportion of shares held by the government often achieve comparatively poorer business results.

#### LI PENG URGES PRODUCTION OF QUALITY AIRCRAFT

OW211223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng today told a meeting on aviation industry that the industry should turn out more quality aircraft for civilian purpose while putting safety in the first place.

More and more China-made aircraft will fly above the country in 10 or 20 years, he said with confidence.

China's aviation industry has laid a solid foundation after 30 years of effort, he said, but it still has some difficulties.

He urged the industry to shift its main force from military sector to civilian production so as to meet the growing needs for air service.

He called on the half million workers, technicians and officials in the industry to make big efforts to develop new and quality products.

According to the Ministry of Aviation Industry, China will develop large passenger aircraft and feeder aircraft while manufacturing small aircraft for agriculture and forestry. It will turn out more than 200 planes of various kinds in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990).

I. 23 Jan 87

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
EAST REGION

01

CHEN GUANGYI ATTENDS FUJIAN PLANNING MEETING

OW221238 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 87 p 1

[Excerpts] An 8-day provincial planning work meeting closed in Fuzhou on 5 January. [passage omitted]

According to the meeting, the planned tasks for this year are: To strengthen the foundation of the economy -- agricultural production, especially grain production; to pay attention to two key tasks -- improving economic efficiency and promoting export trade; to give priority to communications and energy source projects, the raw and semifinished materials industry, and scientific and educational undertakings; to invigorate commodity circulation, markets for funds, large and medium-sized major enterprises, and urban and rural collective enterprises; and to ensure the proper amount of investment in fixed assets, rate of increase in consumption funds, amount of foreign exchange spending and foreign debts, commodity price index, and overall control of population growth. This year's plan projects a 7.6 percent increase in total industrial and agricultural output value -- to break down, a 5.6 percent increase in agricultural output value, a 8.5 percent increase in industrial output value, and a 9.4 percent increase in foreign trade volume.

Cai Ning, member of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, delivered a report, entitled "Accurately Appraise the Economic Situation and Strive To Fulfill Planned Tasks," at the 5 January meeting. Governor Hu Ping and Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting. [passage omitted]

JIANGSU LEADERS ATTENDED SPRING FESTIVAL FORUM

OW220236 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1015 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Jiangsu Province, Nanjing City, and the Nanjing Military Region held Spring Festival forums of government and military personnel at the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC Committee and the Huadong Restaurant on 20 and 21 January. Attending the forums were Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Sun Jiazheng, Cheng Weigao, Wu Xijun, Hu Fuming, Gu Hao, Liu Lin, Qian Zhonghan, Xing Bai, Zhang Yaohua, Liu Ping, Xu Zhi, and (Zhang Chenghuan), responsible persons of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City; Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, Guo Tao, Wang Chengbin, Zhang Ming, Liu Lunxian, Yu Yongbo, and Chen Hui, responsible persons of the Nanjing Military Region; Jiang Yutian, Zhao Zhao, Yuan Jun, (Tian Zhenghuan), (Gao Zhengjia), Zhen Shen, and Yue Dewang, responsible persons of the Air Force unit under the Nanjing Military Region, the Army Command College, the Navy Command College, and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District.

At a forum held in a harmonious atmosphere of unity on the afternoon of 21 January, Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Nanjing Military Region, Secretary Han Peixin of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, provincial Governor Gu Xiulian, and other comrades sincerely and frankly exchanged views on such questions as how to strengthen Army-government unity and how to build closer relations between the Army and the locality.

At a forum held on the afternoon of 20 January, on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, Chen Huanyou, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, extended festival greetings to all the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the province and to all the members of the provincial People's Armed Police.

Comrade Chen Huanyou said: The PLA units stationed in Jiangsu have given vigorous support to localities in carrying out reforms and construction over the past year. They have contributed to industrial and agricultural production, the construction of key projects, helping people in dealing with emergencies or tiding over a natural disaster, militia training, maintaining public order, and building spiritual civilization along with people.

Comrade Chen Huanyou said: In 1987 we should conscientiously implement the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and the guidelines laid down by the enlarged meeting of its Political Bureau. We should correctly and comprehensively implement the party Central Committee's line, principles, and various domestic and foreign policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, uphold the four cardinal principles, and take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. We should continue taking economic construction as the central task, carrying out reforms, and implementing the policies of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. We should concentrate our efforts on developing the social productive forces. We should arouse the enthusiasm and creative spirit of the people throughout the province so that they will work hard and in unity to develop the economy in a steady, sustained, and coordinated manner, maintain the excellent situation of stability and unity, and build a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization. [passage omitted citing low-level speakers]

#### JIANGXI LEADERS ADDRESS PROVINCIAL MEETING

OW140632 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] On the morning of 9 January, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee called a meeting of leading cadres of provincial organs to transmit a central leading comrade's important speech and set forth tasks that are to be accomplished.

The meeting urged party and government leaders at all levels to earnestly study the central leading comrade's important instructions, resolutely implement them, firmly uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization, exert concerted efforts to treasure and develop the gratifying situation of stability and unity in Jiangxi, and work hard to achieve even greater successes this year. The meeting also stressed that provincial organs must work earnestly to improve their work style, improve their efficiency, and continue to improve their operation in various fields.

Over 3,500 people attended the meeting. They included leading cadres of various provincial departments, committees, commissions and bureaus; leading cadres of central units in Jiangxi; leading cadres of departmental level and above of schools of higher education in Nanchang; and leading cadres of bureau-level and above of Nanchang and its districts.

Also present at the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee and its Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Military District.

After transmitting the central leading comrade's recent important speech, Comrade Wan Shaofen said: We must earnestly organize the study of the speech, firmly implement and uphold the four cardinal principles, and oppose bourgeois liberalization.

People in the whole country today want stability and modernization. They do not expect any more anguish or chaos. The CPC Central Committee is united, thus providing no base for any great turbulence. Party organizations at all levels should place this important issue on their agenda, and they must never participate in troubleshooting, or support it. We must do a good job among students, young workers, and educated young people. We must guard against, discover, and expose the extremely small number of bad people who instigate the masses to make trouble and carry out sabotage activities. Party and CYL organizations at all levels must take a clear-cut stand, act firmly, take proper measures, and surmount all interferences in maintaining political stability and unity so as to ensure and expedite the progress of socialist modernization.

Comrade Wan Shaofen stressed: We must treasure and develop the gratifying situation of stability and unity in Jiangxi. She said: Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation in Jiangxi -- like that in various parts of the country -- has been improving with each passing year. The political situation is stable, construction in old revolutionary areas is proceeding firmly and steadily, the people's livelihood has been improving, the building of a spiritual civilization has been expedited, the rectification of party organizations in rural areas is proceeding normally, great success has been achieved in improving party conduct, certain types of misconduct which evoked strong complaints among the masses have been basically checked, a number of major cases have been dealt with, and public security and social order have continued to improve. These are the results of the united efforts of all cadres and people of party, government, military, and civilian organs in Jiangxi who, under the CPC Central Committee's leadership, have upheld the four cardinal principles and the policy of carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. People throughout the province greatly treasure this gratifying situation. Stability and unity accord with the people's will and expectations.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said: The general situation in Jiangxi's schools of higher education is satisfactory. The vast number of students are mentally stable, and they are studying assiduously to become useful citizens. Like the vast number of cadres and people throughout the province, they disapprove of the conduct of a small number of students in other parts of the country who are creating disturbances. Under this gratifying situation, we must soberly realize that there are still factors that cause instability, and that there are still certain noteworthy problems. To consolidate and develop this gratifying situation of stability and unity, all local authorities, departments, and units must earnestly study those factors that affect stability and unity.

Proper measures should be promptly taken to deal with any problems that have been discovered. Under the guidance of the central documents, we should carry out widespread and thorough education on upholding the four cardinal principles, and education on socialist democracy and law to help the vast number of masses -- especially students and young workers -- understand the danger of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, and become socialist citizens who will exercise their democratic rights correctly, who abide by socialist laws, and who are educated and have lofty ideals and a high sense of morality and discipline. We must intensify and improve ideological and political work, take prompt action to help those units in which ideological and political work is weak, and help ideological and theoretical workers maintain ideological unity with the principles and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee. We must firmly combat bureaucratic attitudes, and stop any misconduct such as abusing authority for personal gains. We must strengthen the responsibility system, under which departments at all levels will carry out their duties responsibly and will act fairly in meting out rewards or punishments.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said: Our work in 1987 should reach a level. Our thinking, first of all, should reach a new level. Cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres of all provincial organs, must have a new spiritual outlook, and a new work style. They must be more united, and their work must be more efficient. We must train a contingent of cadres who uphold the four cardinal principles, who demonstrate the initiative to pursue reform and bring forth new ideas, who are upright and disciplined, and who serve the grass roots and people efficiently. For the sake of the interests of the party and the people, cadres at all levels must carry out arduous struggle, and work wholeheartedly and responsibly. While making speeches, performing their duties, and writing articles, they must act responsibly for the sake of the party, their careers, the people, and other comrades. They must pay attention to party spirit and unity; be open and above board, practical, and strongly dedicated; have a high sense of responsibility; and study hard to become more proficient. They must improve their work style, speak honestly, do practical work, and pay attention to practical results. They must heighten their sense of organizational discipline, combat liberalism [zi you zhu yi], take the whole situation into account, accept promotions or demotions, and not be obsessed with settling previous scores or their personal gains. They should care for the people's miseries and livelihood, and serve the people wholeheartedly. In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's relevant guidelines, we should record successes in cadre-related work. We should clearly distinguish right and wrong, and merits and demerits, and be fair in meting out rewards or punishments. We must earnestly implement the CPC Central Committee's instructions on improving party conduct, as well as the decisions adopted by the 1st, 2d, and 3d plenary sessions of the provincial party committee on building stronger leading bodies, on improving party conduct, and on expediting the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. Cadres of provincial organs should set an example for people throughout the province. They should work hard with concerted efforts to consolidate and develop the gratifying situation, accomplish all the projects for this year more efficiently, and achieve outstanding results in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations in order to greet the convocation of the 13th party congress.

After giving a general description of Jiangxi's economic situation, Comrade Wu Guanzheng pointed out: Jiangxi must attain a new level in all its operations this year. Economic work must be conducted more efficiently so that the rural economy can be enlivened, operations of enterprises can be reinvigorated, and production, commodity flow, and construction can be enhanced. Under the premise of improving economic performance, we should strive to achieve a double-digit growth and double the output value ahead of time.

Wu Guanzheng said: All provincial departments should reform their management and operation so as to give full scope to their functions. The provincial government will categorize the dozens of provincial economic projects and assign them to various provincial departments according to their natures. Plans for handling these projects will be drawn up according to the categorization, and all departments must undertake their assignments by instituting various systems of responsibilities for leading cadres and other personnel. Meanwhile, a system of reward and penalties should also be set up. Departments that accomplish their assignments should be commended and rewarded, and those that fail to accomplish their assignments should be penalized according to the seriousness of the cases. If their failure is caused by negligence of duty, they should be dealt with through disciplinary measures.

Comrade Wu Guanzheng urged all provincial departments to improve the work style and operating efficiency. He said: provincial organs should have cadres who uphold the four cardinal principles, who have an exploratory spirit, and who are upright, disciplined, and efficient.

From now on, our organs must make every effort to improve their thinking, work style, organization, and management so that they can accept new challenges with an enterprising spirit and a fine work style.

Comrade Wu Guanzheng pointed out: To improve their work style, provincial organs must improve their work in six areas. First, all leaders and cadres must be spiritually sound and have a good work style. They must have lofty ideals, firmly uphold the four cardinal principles, resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization, firmly carry out the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and work earnestly, diligently, and responsibly for the interests of the party and the people. Provincial organs should set an example for all other units in the province, and leading cadres must take the initiative in this area and strive to achieve a more noticeable improvement in provincial organs' work style this year.

Second, they should combat liberalism, tighten organizational discipline, maintain party unity, and strive to create an environment in which work can be accomplished in a united and vigorous manner.

Third, they should be strongly dedicated, have a high sense of responsibility, be eager to do practical work and achieve practical results, be determined to combat bureaucratic attitudes and achieve better quality and higher efficiency in their work.

Fourth, they should continue to improve their reviewing operation [cha ban luo shi gong zuo]. All departments must establish the concept of reviewing their work, and place reviewing operations on their agenda, making sure that every project is implemented and accounted for. From now on, all departments and regions must earnestly implement whatever has been decided upon by the provincial party committee or the provincial government. Shifting responsibility or procrastination under any excuse is impermissible, much less refusing any assignment in the name that no consensus of opinion has been reached. The solemnity of all policy decisions made by the provincial party committee or the provincial government must be upheld. This should be regarded as an iron rule.

Fifth, they should study hard in order to heighten their political consciousness, and be more knowledgeable and proficient in work. They should earnestly study Marxism; the party's lines, principles, and policies; study knowledge of management and knowledge of their own fields; and strive to become more informed and more competent by doing actual work.

Sixth, they should maintain plain living and carry out all projects diligently and economically. They should be determined to work hard for several years to speed up economic development, firmly stop ostentatiousness and extravagance, poor management, and unrestrained expenditure.

On the morning of 10 January, the provincial party called a meeting for over 1,200 retirees from provincial departments and bureaus and other provincial organs. Comrade Wan Shaofen addressed the meeting, during which Comrade Liu Fangren transmitted the central leading comrade's important speech.

BEIJING WRITERS SCORE BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

OW221108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Writers in Beijing have expressed their strong indignation against Wang Ruowang who had been spreading ideas against socialism, people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership by the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

They voiced their support to the decision by the Shanghai municipal party Discipline Inspection Committee to expel Wang from the party.

Speaking at a forum yesterday, which was attended by more than 30 writers, poets and literary critics, Tang Dacheng, executive secretary of the Chinese Writers Association, pointed out that "there are indeed the influence of the idea of 'total Westernization' and national nihilism among the literary and art circles" and the role of some writers in 'adding fuel to the flames' and inflaming the trend cannot be underestimated.

He criticized some writers for aping the style and contents of Western culture and philosophical thinking, saying that the practice has caused bad consequences in literary and art creations and in theory.

"We do not agree to close the door to the outside world, but we should know about, study and critically draw on what is useful in foreign cultures."

He called on writers, poets and critics to take a firm stand against bourgeois liberalization and uphold and treasure the situation of stability and unity.

Zhang Guangnian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, said that the four cardinal principles referring to adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought are the foundation to build the Communist Party and the country.

"Every Chinese with a sense of patriotism and conscience can never tolerate any attempt to defame and oppose them and steer socialism onto the track of capitalism," he said.

Ye Junjian, a noted writer, related his own experience and the achievements in Chinese art and literature and concluded that to transform China with the idea of bourgeois liberalization will never come to pass, adding that it could only lead to a calamity.

HEBEI SECRETARY ON STRUGGLE AGAINST LIBERALIZATION

HK220217 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0003 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, elucidated on the following points regarding the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization in a speech yesterday: It is necessary to be resolute and cautious and to stand in the forefront of the struggle.

Xing Chongzhi said: The struggle against bourgeois liberalization is mainly to be waged in the fields of ideology and culture. We must focus on straightening out the political orientation, distinguishing between right and wrong, enhancing understanding, and uniting the great majority. In the factories and villages, we should focus on strengthening ideological and political work, and especially step up education in upholding the four cardinal principles.

He continued: We must pay great attention to policies in the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. We must not repeat the mistaken leftist methods of the past. We must not indiscriminately describe everything as bourgeois liberalization. As far as the cadres and masses are concerned, it is mainly a matter of guiding them to study the speeches of leading central comrades concerned, to enhance understanding of the current struggle, to uphold the four cardinal principles, and to cherish and preserve the political situation of stability and unity. We must not make everyone go through an ordeal and a check.

Xing Chongzhi pointed out: The aim of the current emphasis on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization is to implement still better the party's line, principles, and domestic and external policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The policy of reform and opening up will not change. The guiding principle of respecting knowledge and talent and bringing into play the initiative and creativity of the intellectuals in socialist construction will not change.

This speech was delivered at a forum of some literature and art figures held yesterday afternoon by the provincial Literature and Art Federation to discuss the question of opposing bourgeois liberalization.

Xing Chongzhi made the following remarks on the party's current policy on literature and art to some 20 writers and artists attending the forum: We should believe that the orientation of literature and art in serving the people and socialism will not change. The guiding principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend will not change. The effort to create an environment of stability and unity and an atmosphere of democracy and accord will not change. Our opposition to bourgeois liberalization is for the purpose of further developing and promoting our literature and art. What we want to correct are methods that do not accord with these guiding principles and line. We are not out to change these basic guiding principles and policies.

Also present at the forum were Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Liu Ronghui, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department; and (Li Jianghui) and (Zhou Zhenming), deputy directors of the Propaganda Department. [passage omitted]

A number of writers and artists stressed the importance of upholding national cultural traditions and refuted the mentality of worshipping things foreign. Some writers and artists pledged to further strengthen their sense of social and political responsibility and ensure that their writings are more in tune with the age and reflect current life and social contradictions. They also said: We should further step up study of basic Marxist theory and theory on literature and art.

Xing Chongzhi said: The pledge of comrades in literature and art circles to actively plunge into this struggle against bourgeois liberalization, under party leadership, shows that their ideological awareness is high.

He said: The struggle against bourgeois liberalization is an important task on the ideological and cultural front this year. The provincial CPC Committee hopes that the party members, cadres, and literature and art workers throughout the province will fully realize the great significance of this struggle. They should take a firm and clear-cut stand in this struggle, maintain a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee, and work with the people of the whole country to carry the struggle through to the end.

He particularly hoped that the comrades in literature and art circles will stand in the forefront of the struggle. Party members and cadres should play a model and leading role. Through this struggle, we should further straighten out our orientation and ideology on creation, go deep into life and among the masses, and go into the practice of reform and the four modernizations drive. We should occupy the ideological and cultural position with more and better spiritual products.

SHANXI PARTY PLENUM ON CURRENT SITUATION, PROBLEMS

HK210403 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] The Third Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee was held in Taiyuan from 13 to 19 January. The session was attended by 49 members and 13 alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee. Members of the provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions, responsible party-member persons of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC, secretaries of prefectoral and city party committees, prefectoral commissioners, mayors, responsible persons of the provincial organs, and party group secretaries of provincial departments attended in a nonvoting capacity.

The session seriously studied and discussed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on opposing bourgeois liberalization, and expressed unanimous support for it. The participants studied and discussed the communique of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and expressed unanimous support for the decision of the meeting on electing Comrade Zhao Ziyang acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and agreeing to Comrade Hu Yaobang relinquishing the post of general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

The session seriously conveyed and implemented the central instructions on work in Shanxi. In light of the spirit of these instructions, the session seriously summed up experiences and lessons and held thorough discussions centering on the question of strengthening the party's political leadership.

The session held: The current general situation in Shanxi is good. In the wake of the continual deepening of structural reform, the economy is developing in a sustained, steady, and coordinated way. The province fulfilled the Sixth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Last year the province fulfilled its targets for the main economic indices with the exception of agriculture, where production fell due to serious drought. The markets are prosperous and new improvements have occurred in living standards.

As a result of structural reform, party rectification, and checking on people of three categories, the level of four transformations of the cadre force has been raised somewhat, and the party organizations are purer. The party members' political qualities and concept of organizational discipline have been further strengthened. There has been a marked turn for the better in social mood and order.

The cadres and masses have profoundly felt from practice the correctness of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They sincerely support party leadership, socialism, and the policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration, and they are now confidently engaged in building the two civilizations. The political situation of stability, and unity is continuing to develop.

At the same time, we must also realize that there is currently interference and obstruction from various quarters in further implementing the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and in upholding the general orientation of both persevering in the four cardinal principles and carrying out reform, opening up, and invigorating the domestic economy. On the one hand, a very small number of people have been preaching and spreading bourgeois liberalization. The trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization has run rampant in some newspapers and publications and other mass media and on some organized speaking platforms. This interference from the right is currently the main [word indistinct], and we must certainly not underestimate it.

On the other hand, due to the fact that Shanxi was a closed area in the past and was also a major disaster area during the Cultural Revolution, leftist influences are rather profound and there is serious factionalism which has not yet been completely eliminated. A few people still doubt the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and [words indistinct] regarding reforms and opening up.

It is under such conditions that certain people of three categories from the Cultural Revolution have seized the chance to make trouble. A very small number of hostile elements have also frenziedly carried out counterrevolutionary sabotage activities. The trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization, the remnants of the gang of four, and the hostile elements (?inspire) each other. Their true essence is to negate the four cardinal principles, oppose the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the CPC Central Committee's correct leadership, sabotage the political situation of stability and unity, and hamper the progress of socialist modernization.

People who cling to factionalism always take a pragmatist attitude toward the party's line, principles, and policies and distort them. Such activities can be taken advantage of by the remnants of the gang of four and the hostile elements and can also be taken advantage of by people who resist the line, principles, and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They are also very prone to be taken advantage of by preachers of bourgeois liberalization.

We must seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's series of important expositions on opposing bourgeois liberalization and the central instructions on work in Shanxi, and fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening the party's political leadership.

The session demanded that the party committees at all levels enhance awareness of discussing the major affairs, grasping the overall situation, and taking care of the orientation. In particular, they must take a firm and clear-cut stand on what to support and what to oppose when confronted with major political issues.

The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is related to the party's fate and the future of socialism; it is related to the success or failure of all-round reforms and opening up. It is an extremely serious and major political issue. The party committees at all levels must put opposition to bourgeois liberalization in an important place on their agenda and take a firm and clear-cut stand in grasping this major affair. It is necessary to organize forces to take a firm and clear-cut stand in refuting those people who have been doubting and negating the four cardinal principles for some time, and those people preaching bourgeois liberalization. We will certainly not allow the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization to run rampant.

Party and CYL members and state organ work personnel must stand in the forefront of this struggle with a staunch and resolute attitude. We will certainly not allow them to take part in or support troublemaking in any form. Those who violate this will be punished by party, CYL, or government discipline. Those involved in serious cases who refuse to change their ways must be dealt with severely.

We must do a good job regarding the masses, especially young students, young workers, and educated young people. We should clearly explain to them the rights and wrongs of matters involving the country's fundamental interests and the great significance of whether we can attain our goals for this century and the next, which are the fundamental goals of socialism in our country. This is true love and genuine guidance for young people.

At present there are a very few people in the party and society who are still deeply affected by the influence of leftist thinking and are unhappy over reform and opening up. This has developed to the stage of doubting the party leadership, and even to spreading rumors and slanders to damage the CPC Central Committee's image. We must seriously criticize and educate these people and help them to understand and correct their mistakes. We must deal seriously with those who refuse to change their ways.

We must certainly not relax vigilance against the people of three categories of the Cultural Revolution. We must thoroughly purge them. We must step up education in [word indistinct].

We must uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and crack down hard on a very small number of hostile elements who viciously attack the CPC Central Committee and sabotage China's socialist system. All violations of law and discipline must be dealt with according to law.

The session held: In the new situation, we must ceaselessly do a good job in ideological and political work for the cadres and masses. We must continue to carry out education in maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee and in upholding the four cardinal principles. We must guide the cadres and masses to unite closely around the CPC Central Committee, spontaneously uphold party leadership, uphold the four cardinal principles, and staunchly implement the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Party members must spontaneously uphold the party's political discipline, to ensure a high degree of political and ideological unity in the party.

We must conduct education in ideals in depth, and unite and mobilize the masses to work hard at construction and reform, to wage arduous struggle, to build the country with hard work and thrift, and to do their work in a thoroughly sound way.

We must continue to conduct extensive education in democracy and the legal system, and guide the masses to correctly handle the relationship between democracy and the legal system and between freedom and discipline, to correctly exercise their democratic rights, and to spontaneously adhere to discipline and law, so as to maintain a long period of tranquillity in China and ensure smooth progress of reforms, opening up, and modernization.

Mass media such as newspapers, publications, radio, and television must always be firmly in the party's hands and resolutely oppose any trend of attempting to weaken or remove party leadership. The mass media must take a firm and clear-cut stand in publicizing party leadership, the superiority of the socialist system, and the excellent situation, and promptly and accurately convey the party's voice to the masses. They are certainly not allowed to spread any [words indistinct] running counter to the four cardinal principles. We must strictly enforce political checks and political discipline [words indistinct] and get a good grasp on consolidating, strengthening, and improving the journalism and propaganda front in politics, ideology, work style, and organization.

The party organizations at all levels must vigorously step up the ideological and organizational building of the cadre force. [Words indistinct] must organize the cadres to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party's line, principles, and policies, and the party Constitution. They must uphold the four cardinal principles, resolutely oppose the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization, and continue to eliminate leftist influences.

We must continue to conduct education in negating the Great Cultural Revolution, and eliminate factionalism, various negative phenomena, and factors for instability. We must wage resolute struggle against factionalism and sectarian activities of all kinds. We must seriously investigate and deal with people who seriously abuse power, violate law and discipline, and spread rumors and slander.

The great majority of the large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres promoted in Shanxi in recent years are good in politics and ideology, have broad (?vision), and are capable of work in a wide variety of fields. However, a few of them have not yet made the grade in party spirit. Making the grade in party spirit mainly means solving the following issues: 1) Taking a correct view of reputation, position, and power, and resolving to work hard for the cause of the party and socialism. People should not just concentrate their ambitions on becoming high officials, otherwise they will take a tumble. 2) Behaving in an upright way. (passage indistinct) Young and middle-aged cadres must firmly establish the idea of serving the people, spontaneously accept supervision by the party and the masses, and ensure that their words conform with their deeds, that they think and act in the same way, and that are upright and fair in their dealings. We should be concerned for and cherish the young and middle-aged cadres. [passage indistinct]

We cannot promote to leadership posts people who had serious problems in the Cultural Revolution, who resist and oppose the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and who refuse to mend their ways, people who preach bourgeois liberalization, and people who stretch out their hands for high official posts. We must be upright in cadre promotion, and appoint people to posts on the basis of their ability.

The session also pointed out: Putting inner-party political life and democratic centralism on a sound basis is the guarantee for strengthening the cohesion and combat strength of the members of the party committees. We must seriously uphold the principles of democratic centralism and strengthen collective leadership. In particular, on major questions of political principle, we must bring democracy into full play, seriously launch discussion, and make use of the collective wisdom. When a decision has been made, it must be resolutely implemented. If people have differing views, they can reserve them; however, people are certainly not allowed to go their own way by only carrying out those decisions that are to their taste.

We must strengthen the political, ideological, and principle senses of inner-party life. The members of the party committees must regularly (exchange views) and support each other. They should not go in for haggling and [word indistinct].

It is necessary to seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism. Party life meetings must not be held as meetings to report on work. Criticism must be well-intentioned. When making self-criticism, people must be bold to state their shortcomings, mistakes, and errors. They must not gloss over their errors.

We must resolutely oppose an abnormal state of affairs in which everything is either quiet and peaceful, with no arguments, or in which people distrust and blame each other and even [words indistinct]. Only thus can we strengthen the solidarity and unity of the party committee members and enhance their ability to resolve their own contradictions.

The session stressed that the party committees at all levels and the party members and cadres must preserve the political situation of stability and unity, develop the excellent situation, and strictly observe discipline. They must take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization and also unswervingly continue to carry out the policies on all-round reforms, opening up to the world, and invigorating the domestic economy. We must provide prompt clarification and guidance regarding muddled ideas that might arise among the cadres and masses.

The session demanded in conclusion that, while strengthening the party's political leadership, the party committees at all levels continue to persist in taking economic construction as the core and concentrate efforts on developing the social productive forces. In this year's economic work, we must: 1) In all sectors and trades, promote the social mood of arduous struggle, building the country with hard work and thrift, making more contributions, and strictly enforcing discipline. We must launch an extensive drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure. 2) We must continue to deepen the reforms. The focal points are to boost the reserve strength of agriculture and further invigorate the enterprises, especially the large and medium enterprises.

In accordance with this demand, the province must take practical and effective steps right from the beginning of the year to get a very tight grasp on all economic work and strive to fulfill the economic plan tasks for the year.

I. 23 Jan 87

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

NORTHEAST'S MAJOR INDUSTRIES TO BE MODERNIZED

OW230457 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Shenyang, January 22 (XINHUA) -- China plans to invest 20 billion yuan (about 5.4 billion U.S. dollars) in updating 52 backbone enterprises in the northeast during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), according to the State Council's Northeast China Economic Planning Office.

Work has already started on some of the projects; and when the scheme is completed, the enterprises will meet the international technical level of around 1980.

During the period, an official of the office said, 1,000 new products are expected to be developed, including 118,000-dwt oil tankers, 500,000-volt power transmission equipment, 500,000-ton carbamide installations, 4,000-hp internal combustion engines and 100-ton earth removers.

"A dynamic center", formed by boiler, steam turbine and electric machinery plants in Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, is expected to turn out power-generating units with a capacity of one million kw and nuclear power equipment in 1989.

Anshan, China's leading iron and steel center, will be overhauled and computers introduced into the operation.

The investment will come from bank loans and funds raised by the enterprises themselves.

HEILONGJIANG ARTICLE ON FOUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES

SK190434 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] HEILONGJIANG RIBAO on 19 January gives frontpage prominence to a commentator's article entitled: We Must Never Underestimate the Perniciousness of Bourgeois Liberalism.

The article points out: Under the new situation of conducting reform and opening up to the outside world, some of our comrades do not have a clear-cut stand of persisting in the four cardinal principles, nor do they pay attention to distinguishing the thinking and explorations which are conducive to reform and the four modernizations from the practices of bourgeois liberalism and of maliciously attacking the party and socialism, and the things that help young people see more clearly and enhance their wisdom from the corrosive things which poison young people.

The line, principles, and policies set forth by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee can be divided fundamentally into two guidelines. One is to persist in the four cardinal principles and the other is to persist in reform and the work of opening to the outside world. Only when we persist in these two guidelines at the same time can we develop the socialist economy, perfect the socialist system, and realize the four socialist modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

SK230526 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee held the 1987 Spring Festival tea party on 22 January. Attending the tea party were provincial party and government leading comrades, including Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Hou Jie, Wang Zhao, and Wang Fei; veteran cadres who were retired from the provincial-level organs; secretaries of the party committees of the universities and colleges in Harbin; and leading comrades of relevant departments. Also attending the tea party were responsible persons of all democratic parties; well-known nonparty figures, responsible comrades of the federations of industry and commerce, federations of returned Overseas Chinese, federations of Taiwan compatriots, and mass organizations; persons from religious circles; and patriotic figures from all circles.

Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the tea party. [passage omitted]

JILIN SECRETARY AT SPRING FESTIVAL GET-TOGETHER

SK220814 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] To celebrate the Spring Festival, the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee held a get-together for leading comrades in and outside the party at the conference room of its Standing Committee on the afternoon of 21 January. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress, government, CPPCC Committee, Military District; retired veteran comrades; and responsible comrades of the provincial United Front Work Department, various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, nearly 100 persons in all, were present at the get-together. Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the get-together. Comrade Liu Jingzhi extended Spring Festival greetings to the participating comrades.

Comrades Gao Di and Gao Dezan made extemporaneous speeches. They fully affirmed the important functions that the province's CPPCC and united front work performed the past year. Speaking on the major tasks for the new year, Comrade Gao Di said: This year we are faced with two tasks. One is to uphold the four cardinal principles on the ideological and political front, struggle against the ideological and political front, struggle against the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalism with a clear-cut stand, correct the orientation, clearly distinguish right from wrong, further open to the outside world and enliven the domestic economy, and consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. The other is to establish throughout society a general practice of building up the country through thrift and hard work and carrying out arduous struggles, create a political situation of enduring order and stability, and develop our economy in a sustained and stable manner.

After the speech, the participants held discussions and various recreational activities. They pledged to work in unison in the new year, further develop the traditions and intellectual advantages of the CPPCC committees and the Patriotic United Front, and offer suggestions and efforts to push forward Jilin's work in various fields.

LIAONING SECRETARY'S SPEECH AT SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

SK181134 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an important speech on respecting knowledge, enlivening science and technology, and serving the work of making Liaoning flourish to the Third Congress of the Liaoning Provincial Scientific and Technological Association.

Quan Shuren said in his report: The important tasks ahead of us at present are to have a clear-cut stand on persisting in the four cardinal principles, to resolutely resist the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalism, and to further develop the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity. The phenomena of some students creating disturbances of the streets in some cities in the preceding stage was not accidental. This resulted from the facts that the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalism spread unchecked over the past few years, that we failed to resist or criticize such trends for a longer period of time, and that some of the rostrums, and the ideological and theoretical fronts allowed such trends to remain unchecked. We must conscientiously examine ourselves. Persisting in the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalism is a matter related to the destiny of our party, the future of socialism, and the successes of reform and opening to the outside world. Thus, we must have a clear-cut stand to justly, forcefully, and accurately handle this problem.

All of our comrades, including scientific and technological workers, understand that negating the leadership of the party and socialism and seeking overall Westernization signifies seeking a capitalist path. However, this path will get us nowhere in China. It is certain that China will go back to semifeastal and semicolonial society if we follow what they suggest. Therefore, we will never permit the existence of such practices as negating the four cardinal principles to practice bourgeois liberalism and occupying socialist rostrums and ideological and theoretical fronts to repeat the 10 years' turmoil tragedy.

Quan Shuren pointed out: The scientific and technological associations at all levels and a vast number of scientific and technological workers, Communist Party members, and particularly CYL members, leading cadres, should have a firm and clear-cut stand at the forefront of the struggle, consider the work of opposing bourgeois liberalism and safeguarding stability and unity as their bounden duty, and deeply and thoroughly conduct ideological education in line with the actual conditions. Simultaneously, we should watch out for the situation in which some evildoers stir up trouble and engage in destructive activities.

Of course, we should distinguish the practices of opposing and negating the four cardinal principles and of criticizing the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalism from academic discussions in the scientific and technological, cultural, and artistic fields, explorations over the course of reform and opening to the outside world, and mistakes made due to a lack of experience. We must continue implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend to create a relaxed and harmonious environment. We believe that the scientific and technological associations at all levels and a vast number of scientific and technological workers will be able to make contributions to the struggle of persisting in the four cardinal principles and developing an excellent situation characterized by stability and unity.

LIAONING FORUM ON OPPOSING BOURGEOIS LIBERALISM

SK190447 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] The provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee invited members of democratic parties and nonparty figures who attended the Third Congress of the provincial Scientific and Technological Association to a forum on opposing bourgeois liberalism on 18 January.

The participants from the forefront of scientific research and teaching fronts pledged to resolutely safeguard the four cardinal principles and to have a clear-cut stand to oppose bourgeois liberalism. After reviewing Chinese social history over the past 100 years or so, they said that their personal experiences prove that there will be no New China if there is no CPC.

They said: Fang Lizhi and Wang Rouwang made trouble to jeopardize the stable and unified situation by advocating the thinking that socialism was inferior to capitalism. This directly damages the cause of making China flourish and promoting the success of reform. Thus, we must justly and forcefully stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalism, regard the struggle as our bounden duty, and unswervingly persist in the four cardinal principles.

Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a speech at the forum. He said: The four cardinal principles are the foundation for building our country. Reform and the work of opening to the outside world cannot be accomplished if we depart from the four cardinal principles. So, we must unswervingly have a clear-cut stand to oppose bourgeois liberalism. No changes will take place in persisting in the four cardinal principles. The party's intellectual policies, such as respecting knowledge and skilled persons, cannot be changed. We must further bring into play the functions of the vast number of scientific and technological personnel throughout the province in an effort to make greater contributions to rejuvenating Liaoning.

LIAONING SECRETARY AT PARTY FOR VETERAN CADRES

SK210635 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 January, the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial government jointly held a tea party to welcome the arrival of the Spring Festival for veteran Red Army Soldiers and cadres who had retired from the provincial-level organs. The tea party was held at the assembly hall on the third floor of the provincial People's Theatre. Attending the tea party were more than 500 people, including veteran comrades who have retreated to the second and third lines from the provincial-level organs and the elderly women who had joined the revolution during wartime.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial government, Quan Shuren, secretary of provincial party committee, extended festive regards to veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres. He spoke highly of their revolutionary spirit of not departing from their work posts after retirement and highly evaluated their deeds of caring for the four modernizations, promoting reform, showing concern about the construction of leading bodies, supporting the work of new leading bodies, and taking active interest in the health growth of the younger generation.

He resolved to make greater progress in the work for veteran cadres in this new year, and to resolutely eliminate the wrong ideological tendencies of ignoring the work toward retired people and respecting power but not the aged. All departments should make great efforts to send the concern and warmth of the party and the people to the veteran cadres so that they will have supporters, entertainment, and something to accomplish.

Famous literary and art workers gave performances at the tea party.

Also attending the tea party were some leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the Central Advisory Commission, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee.

#### LIAONING MEETING ON LAWS FOR ELECTING DEPUTIES

SK220826 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] From 19 to 21 January, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a meeting on the work of electing deputies to the next county and township People's Congresses. The meeting urged that in strict accordance with the regulations as set forth in the Constitution, the Electoral Law, and the Organic Law of Local People's Congresses, we should democratically elect the people's deputies whom the people are satisfied with in an effort to ensure that the people of all nationalities throughout the provinces can exercise democratic rights and interests according to law.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said: Electing people's deputies is a democratic right of being the master of the country and managing state affairs entrusted to the people by the state Constitution. According to the regulations set forth in the newly revised Electoral Law, conscientiously achieving the work of electing people's deputies to the next county and township People's Congresses is a great matter of political importance. This fully embodies the superiority of our country's socialist people's democratic system and is also an important step for promoting our country's democratic and political construction.

He emphasized: In order to achieve this electoral work, we should fully carry forward socialist democracy, handle affairs in strict accordance with the law, conscientiously sum up the experiences and lessons in previous electoral work, and fully respect the voters' opinions. Voters' decisions on whom they should vote for or whom they should not vote should be respected in order to ensure that the voters will be satisfied with the majority of the people's deputies.

In his speech, Quan Shuren called on the party committees at all levels to conscientiously strengthen leadership over the electoral work. He called on the party committees, People's Congresses, governments, and relevant departments to make concerted efforts and divide the work on a responsibility basis to achieve the work of electing the people's deputies to the next county and township People's Congresses.

I. 23 Jan 87

CHINA  
HONG KONG & MACAO

W 1

MACAO

BEIJING MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS MACAO TURNOVER

HK190235 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Jan 87 p 3

[By John Beasant in Macao]

[Text] Chinese sovereignty over Macao will "almost certainly" be restored in 1999 as the result of talks that will take place in Beijing this week.

The Portuguese task force which will arrive in the Chinese capital from Lisbon "will discuss 1999 as the convenient date when sovereignty of the territory of Macao will pass to China."

In an exclusive interview at the Government Palace with the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST an aide close to the Governor of Macao, Dr Pinto Machado, said: "The discussions are not expected to be protracted.

"They are, in fact, not expected to last long at all.

"No serious points of contention are envisaged."

Dr Machado, who does not return to Macao until Sunday, will not take part in the talks, although "Lisbon is, of course, keeping his excellency fully informed of the discussions in Beijing", the source said.

"The Beijing discussions will, almost certainly, result in sovereignty passing to China in 1999.

"The situation is quite different from that of Hong Kong.

"Macao is not a colony.

"The Portuguese Constitution of 1976 stipulates that Macao is a territory administered by Portugal and the discussions on the transfer of sovereignty will, therefore, commence from that constitutional and political circumstance," the source continued.

Prospects 'Good' for Agreement

HK201401 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, Jan 20 (AFP) -- Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs, Azevedo Soares, arrived in Beijing Tuesday seeking to resolve the question of when Macao should be returned to Chinese rule, a Portuguese diplomat here said.

"There are problems of dates to be resolved and we are going to talk about them," the diplomat said.

He said Macao's future had been discussed at length by the Portuguese State Council on January 6.

An informed Portuguese source said prospects of Lisbon and Beijing agreeing on a handover date during Mr Soares' visit which ends Thursday, were good.

I. 23 Jan 87

W 2

CHINA  
HONG KONG & MACAO

"An accord could be reached by then and an official joint communique released at the end of the visit," said the source, who requested anonymity.

Mr Soares is to meet with Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan, the source said.

Macao, on the south China coast, became a Portuguese colony in 1557. It was designated Chinese territory under Portuguese administration in 1974.

Earlier this month a Portuguese weekly said Beijing had threatened to annex Macao if Lisbon did not agree to return it to Chinese rule by the year 2000. The weekly, quoting "well-placed and highly reliable sources," said the threat had been made by Mr Zhou in November during a meeting with Portuguese Foreign Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda. The report was denied by a Portuguese Foreign Ministry spokesman, but radio Macao subsequently reported that the territory would be turned over to Chinese rule by 2000. [passage omitted]

#### Talks Make 'Headway'

HK210736 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, Jan 21 (AFP) -- China and Portugal have made headway in their talks on the future of Macao, Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs said Wednesday.

"We have found some progress," Azevedo Soares told reporters after what he called "a friendly and cordial" meeting with Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan. Mr Zhou agreed, saying "some progress has been made." But he refused to say whether a date had been found for Macao to be turned over to China after nearly 430 years of Portuguese rule.

Established in 1557 as a trading outpost, Macao and its 500,000 people -- most of them Chinese -- has been regarded as Chinese territory under Portuguese administration since 1974.

China has said it wants it back by the year 2000, under a "one nation, two system" agreement that would enable Macao to retain administrative autonomy, its capitalist economy and lucrative gambling casinos. The same deal was forged in a 1984 deal with Britain, which is to hand over nearby Hong Kong in 1997.

Wednesday's talks lasted two hours. The Portuguese Embassy in Beijing said it did not know whether other meetings were planned before Mr Soares leaves on Thursday.

#### Ji Pengfei Meets Soares

OW211243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, Chinese state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, met and had a cordial talk with Azevedo Soares, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, here this afternoon. This morning, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan held talks with Soares. The two sides had a further exchange of views on questions concerning Macao. Soares and his party arrived here Tuesday and will leave for home Thursday.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

27 Jan. 1987